FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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HARRINGTON'S

Male and Female School.

THE second Session of this School will open on the 9th day of January next, and close the 24th of June. From the highly flattering patronage which it has received, the subscriber has been induced to employ an assistant in the Male department, and the public may be assured that the sons of those who may patronise the School shall receive every attention necessary to secure rapid progress and a thorough knowledge of their studies. But as mental without moral instruction is often deleterious, Lectures of a christian character will from time to time be delivered before the whole body of students.

Pressed by the solicitations of numerous friends, the subscriber has resolved to establish a Female School of high character. He is desirous of obtaining some 12 or 15 young ladies as boarders, for whom he is preparing, and will soon have completed ample accommodations. He promises nothing extra fine, but will supply his boarders lights, bedding, fuel and washing, large and well ventilated rooms, and a *variety of good wholesome food*, at $6 50 per month, or it paid in advance, $6 00 per Session.

For the satisfaction of parents, Reports respecting deportment and progress of students will be sent out twice during the Session.

The Academies, newly erected, occupy an elevated and healthy position, in the *best part of town*, near the old factory known as "McMillan's Academy," on the branch of the E. & W. Plank Road running to Evans's Mills. The neighborhood is moral, healthy, and intelligent.

Board (lights, washing, bedding and fuel included), can be had near the Academies at from $8 to $9 00 per month.

Tuition in the Male Department.

English,	$8,	$10, $12 50, and $15	per Session.
Languages,		$15	" "

Tuition in the Female Department.

English,	$8,	$10, $12 50, and $15 00	per Session.
Music,	(extra	17 50	" "
Drawing,	"	5 00	" "
Needle-work,	"	5 00	" "
French,	"	5 00	" "
Painting,	"	5 00	" "

As to qualifications, the subscriber would respectfully refer the public to the Faculty at Chapel Hill.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans's Mills, Nov. 21, 1853. 50*8t

SPRING HILL.

Male & Female Academy.

M. CURRIE, *Principal.*

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of January next.

The Academy is situated on the Stage road leading from Fayetteville to Fair Bluff, 7 miles from the latter place, in a healthy and moral neighborhood.

Students will be prepared for any College desired, and all possible efforts will be used to attain a thorough and practical scholarship.

Rates of Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, and Primary Geography,	$8
English Grammar, Geography, History, and Written Arithmetic,	$12
Ancient Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences,	$15

EXTRAS.

Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	$18
Drawing and Painting, and French, each,	$5
Needle Work,	$3

A young lady, who has had several years' successful experience in teaching, will give instruction on the Piano, and also assist in the Literary department.

Board in families near the Academy can be obtained at 6 and 7 dollars per month.

JO. C. LEE,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS, and others,
Trustees.

Dec. 24, 1853. 58*4tpd

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Secy
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of a Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 19th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

Hold up your Gun!

WM. DETTMAR,

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

Two Doors below Messrs. J. W. Powers & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop for the purpose of Manufacturing, as well as Repairing all sorts of Guns, Locks, &c., and that he is amply supplied with means and materials to execute promptly the orders that a respectable public may bestow him with.

Nov. 23, 1853. 47-sw1*2m

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

THE SAN FRANCISCO.—The Three Bells and the Kilby, two of the vessels which took off the passengers and crew from the San Francisco, have arrived at New York; the third, the Antarctic, is on her way to Liverpool. As little or nothing was saved from the wreck, and the vessels which rescued the passengers and crew were themselves in distress from bad weather and scarcity of provisions, many of those rescued have arrived in New York after great sufferings from cold and hunger. The merchants and others of that city have taken measures for their prompt relief.

From the long accounts in the New York papers we take the following statement furnished the Journal of Commerce by Lieut. W. A. Winder of the U. S. Army. If his statements as to the numbers taken off the wreck are accurate, as we suppose, about 160 persons perished, as there were on board the San Francisco about 700.

The noble steamship San Francisco, which left New York on the 23d ult., in thirty-six hours after she passed Sandy Hook was a total wreck. On the night of the third day, a violent gale set in, and Lieut. W., whose state-room was on the upper deck, found that the after guards were tearing up close by him, and that water was flowing in copiously. In a short time it was a foot deep and the trunks and other movables were washing about.

About daylight he got up, and ascertained that the ship had broached to, presenting her sides to the heavy seas, which were fearfully rough. He then went into the lower cabin, where he found a group of ladies collected at the foot of the stairway, on mattresses, to keep them from the water, of which there was a good deal on the floor. Laying his head on one of the steps, and holding on to the banisters to steady himself, he was soon asleep. But only a short time elapsed when the ship was struck by a heavy sea, immediately followed by a rush of water sweeping down the companion way, carrying with it pieces of timber and various articles. Lieut. W. was struck on the head and breast by the latter, injuring him severely, and he was swept across the cabin with a force almost sufficient to stun him. After repeated efforts he was enabled to regain his feet, and saw persons climbing up the steps. He followed, and the scene presented on reaching the deck was such as no pen can describe. The ship was rolling from side to side, at the mercy of the waves, the sea breaking completely over her at every roll. Before him lay the bodies of two dead soldiers, killed by the fall of the upper cabin; and the surface of the waves for a considerable distance was strewed with a great number of soldiers who had been brought into the cabin to protect them from the weather, struggling for their lives. All the boats were swept away, both wheel-houses were gone, besides a large quantity of live stock intended for provisions, hen-coops, &c. At least one hundred and fifty men, including four officers, were among the lost. The struggles of the drowning animals frustrated the efforts of many to save themselves, which otherwise might have been availing. As it was, nothing could be done to save them, and the whole were soon engulphed in a watery grave. The officers lost were Col. Washington, Major Taylor, (and wife,) Capt. Field, and Lieut. Smith. Nothing but the top of the upper cabin remained, all the state-rooms having been washed away, with those who occupied them. Some of the mast went over previously. The primary cause of this disaster was the breaking of a little piston-rod to the air pump, probably not more than 2¾ inches in diameter.

During the gale, many persons were washed off the vessel, but were enabled to regain their position by the return of the wave which bore them away. Sergeant Brown was washed off no less than four times. The first wave swept him away twenty feet, and the next bore him back. Several soldiers and two cabin passengers had similar experience.

The next move of Lieut. W. was to scramble over the dead bodies before him, to seek a place more secure. Officers were seen holding on to the deck, to save themselves from going overboard. The ship now looked as though she was full of water and had settled down to the water's edge, and Lieut. W. thought the deck was separated from the hull, forming a sort of raft. In addition to these horrors, the cold was intense and it being impossible to retain a hold, Lieut. W. went to the mizzen mast, where was Lieut. Murray, U. S. N., whose impression, also, was that the ship had broken in two. This position was retained until the 1st mate approached with an axe to cut the mast away, but in this he failed.

They then left for the starboard quarter, where there were several officers, (one with wife and child) partially dressed,—every sea still breaking over them, and it still being intensely cold. All, however, seemed perfectly resigned, and calmly awaited their fate, which it was thought a few moments would decide. Some had on life preservers. One was offered to Lieut. W., but refused, as it could only have served to prolong life a few brief moments. The supposition was that all except the five or six around him had already perished; but upon looking into the cabin, he saw many there, principally ladies. The water there was about ankle deep, and part of the main deck was broken in. Water entered with every roll. Many persons forward knew nothing of what was going on aft, and were in a comparatively good condition.

All that day, the ship was expected to go down every minute; but in the evening, Capt. Watkins, who conducted himself with great bravery, directed the officers to keep the privates bailing water at the engine room, hoping to make the pumps work. Incredible labors were here performed. For the first two days and nights the men worked incessantly, and during four days with trifling intermission. The engineers worked night and day, trying to get the pumps in motion. Whenever the wind increased, bailing was continued more actively. Finally all hands became completely exhausted, and many were sick. However, the water was got under, as the gale abated, and efforts were made to lighten the ship and stop the leaks. Hope revived.

On the 25th a sail was descried, which proved to be the brig "Napoleon." She was said to be short of provisions and water, but her officers, after picking up some of the provisions thrown overboard from the San Francisco, abandoned the wreck. The weather was not so severe, but that she could have stayed by. The same day the Brig Maria came in sight, but did not speak. Heavy blows continued for fourteen days, during which time bailing was continued. The next vessel spoken was the barque Kilby. Though short of provisions she agreed to take off the men to the nearest port. Accordingly an officer and 20 men were sent on board to commence lightening her, by throwing over her cargo of cotton, &c. Those officers who had families were then sent with all the ladies, camp women, &c., with 60 men, making in all 120 or 130 persons. Scarcely any provisions, however, were got on board, and they previously had but one barrel of bread and 1½ of water. It is feared, therefore, that they may have suffered, as the night following she got separated, and it is presumed bore off for Bermuda.

Again left to their fate, despondency ensued, and that night a terrible gale was experienced, and the ship made water fast, around the guard and near the shafts. Three or four men were constantly employed to hold mattresses near the shafts, and bailing was continued. This was done by the soldiers.

After the Kirby left, additional horrors came upon them; for, the ship repeatedly taking fire, was threatened with destruction from that source. But, happily, this danger was averted. Throughout these trying times, many of the officers and men behaved heroically. The services of Sergeant Brown, of Co. G. were invaluable. For five nights his eyes were not closed, and he ceased his efforts only from sheer exhaustion. Two or three days intervened before another ship was spoken. In the meantime, a fearful mortality commenced among the troops, which threatened to sweep off almost the entire number. It is impossible to tell how many died. It is known, however, that after the men were transferred to the ship Three Bells, subsequently spoken, twenty-four died, ten of them the first night.

The disease was a sort of congestive diarrhœa, supposed to be induced by excessive eating of preserved meats. Many heart-rending scenes occurred. One corporal, with his wife and two children, all died in two days. The husband died first, and the mother was afterwards found dead in her state room with a living child on her bosom, and a sister by her side, insensible from exhaustion. But soon after the men were transferred to the Three Bells, the sickness disappeared. This ship's lights were first seen in the night, and signal guns from the steamer, discharged about once every half hour, were answered with blue lights. It blew so hard, the ships could not speak, but ideas were conveyed by means of chalk-marks on black boards. Captain Creighton magnanimously staid by till good weather, though he was short of provisions and leaking badly. The steamer sent on 500 to 700 gallons of water, and other supplies.

On the 4th day after the T. B. was spoken, the ship Antarctic wae brought to the help of the steamer, by Capt. Creighton, and by evening all of the men were transferred to these vessels, with the exception of Capt. Watkins and some 30 engineers, firemen, &c. In the morning, these were taken off, and the vessel abandoned. Her appearance was that of a complete wreck, and made so, principally, by a single stroke from a heavy sea. As a gale set in soon after and as there were none to work the pumps, it is presumed she speedily went down. Nothing was saved from her,—the officers and men losing all. Had she not been built in the strongest manner, none on board would have been left to tell her fate.—Capt. Watkins behaved throughout in the most gallant and intrepid manner. The chief mate, Mr. Marshall, was also distinguished.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1854.

TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The state of things existing among the democracy in Washton is amusing enough to the Whigs, whatever it may be to the actors in the busy scene. Among so many *great* men, any one of whom deems himself fit for the Presidency in this "day of small things," a request refused, an office withheld, or a want of attention manifested, by any official, from the President down, is an unpardonable offence, visited with "curses, not loud but deep." We may be permitted to doubt whether the President has ten real friends among the two hundred Locofocos now in Congress. He is in the condition of Mr. Polk, when he was President. Shortly after the bill to make a Lieutenant-General of Mr. Benton was defeated by the conclusive argument of Mr. Badger, Mr. Benton gave notice, with great pomposity, that he intended to address the Senate on the subject. It was given out by his friends that he intended to demolish Mr. Badger. Well the day arrived, and after the delivery, Mr. Badger is reported to have remarked to a democratic friend near him, that he did not see that there was any thing in the speech to which he was called upon to reply. "No, sir, (said the democrat, with an oath,) but if the President had any friend in the Senate, *he* ought to reply." Such, we suspect, is the condition of the present President. He has soured the National portion of his party by conferring the lion's share of the offices on the abolition wing. He has necessarily refused office to scores of members, for themselves or friends, and he has been invisible to others—all sins of deep dye in the estimation of the self-important members.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig mentions an incident in point. Mr. Faulkner, lately a Whig, but now a full-blooded Locofoco, is said to be a great favorite at the White House, having access there at all times. Mr. Letcher, on the contrary, who never was any thing else than a Locofoco, who represents the dark 10th Legion District in Virginia, where his majority counts up by thousands, has never been able to get admission at all. Letcher was complaining of this in the presence of Faulkner when the latter volunteered to insure admission, if Mr. Letcher would go with him. This roused the dander of the 10th Legion considerably, and its Representative with a becoming warmth, exclaimed: "By Heavens! matters are coming to a pretty pass when the Democratic Representative of the 10th Legion can only get access to a Democratic President by the help of an Old Federal Whig."

The Whig's correspondent adds, that the sentiment expressed by Mr. L., is shared by most of the Virginia members. They feel that they are slighted personally—and think that politically they will not be able to support the Administration.

THE LOST STEAMER.—The theme of the day in all the Northern papers is the terrible disaster to the San Francisco, by which one of the noblest ships ever built in this country was wrecked in a few moments and many lives lost, followed by awful sufferings of the survivors. From the many thrilling accounts of the disaster, we select one which embodies the leading particulars.

The unfortunate passengers who got on board the barque Kilby only escaped from one scene of danger to encounter another. They suffered much for want of provisions and water; and had it not been for a part of her cargo consisting of corn, and abundant falls of rain, they must have perished. She was crippled and leaky, and the weather very stormy. When within 60 miles of Sandy Hook, a ship fell in with her and took off all who chose to leave her, nearly one hundred in number. These were conveyed to New York, wet, cold, hungry, and almost naked. They were of course treated with the utmost kindness, at the Astor House and elsewhere. The wife of Major Wyse was left on the Kilby, being too much exhausted to be removed.

The Kilby has since arrived at Boston. All well.

At a meeting of merchants held at the Exchange resolutions were passed expressing the sense of the meeting of the generous and heroic conduct of the captains of the ships Three Bells, Antarctic, and Kilby, and providing that a service of plate be presented to each, as a testimonial of their magnanimous conduct. It was further resolved that a petition be presented to Congress requesting that the losses incurred by the commanders and owners of these vessels may be indemnified by Government.

Both Houses of Congress adopted resolutions on Monday instructing Committees to inquire and report on the subject.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.—There were a few days, (about three weeks ago,) when appearances indicated a loss of about half a dollar a barrel on the large quantity of Flour held in this town on speculation. Since that time every arrival from Europe has brought news of an advance, until it is now evident that a profit of perhaps half a dollar, instead of a loss of that much, will be realised.

There is an admitted deficiency in France and England, which, as the Baltic is closed by ice till the Spring, must be supplied from the United States. Speculators in those countries profess confidence that such supply will be ample, and that consequently prices cannot rule materially higher than at present.

In New York, wheat has gone up to $2 05, and Flour to $8.

FROM MEXICO.—The New York Express has despatches from New Orleans, dated Jan'y 12th, announcing the arrival of the Texas, with Mexican dates to the 5th inst.

Mr. Gadsden, our Minister, came passenger in the Texas, and immediately left for Washington City. The despatch says that he has concluded a treaty agreeing to give $20,000,000 for 39,000,000 acres of land in the Mesilla Valley—85,000,000, of the amount to be reserved for the payment of claims.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, Mr. Pearce of Maryland, asked leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to report upon the expediency of making suitable acknowledgments and presenting testimonials to the commanders and crews of the British ship Three Bells, the American barque Kilby, and the ship Antarctic, for the humanity and gallantry displayed in the rescue of the surviving officers, passengers, and crew of the steamship San Francisco.

The resolution, after some debate as to which was the proper committee to refer to, and warm eulogies of the conduct of the captains of the ships, was adopted.

The Judiciary committee (two members dissenting,) reported in favor of the right of Mr. Phelps of Vermont to his seat.

Mr. Clayton concluded his reply to Mr. Cass on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and Mr. Cass rejoined; when the subject was laid on the table.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, several resolutions were offered and referred relative to the San Francisco steamer.

A resolution providing for a credit of four years on rail road iron was rejected, 98 to 92.

Counterfeits—We think it necessary to caution the public against counterfeit bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and on the Cape Fear Bank, many of which are in circulation. We had a counterfeit four dollar bill on the Bank of the State paid to us a few days since, the engraving of which is bad, and the paper coarse and inferior; still they are seldom detected, unless when paid into, or presented at the Bank. They look so old and worn, as to convey the impression that they must be genuine, otherwise they could not have circulated so long as their appearance would indicate.—*Wil. Journal.*

Small Pox in Duplin.—It is to be hoped that the reports of the ravages of small pox in our sister county are very greatly exaggerated. The last report is that eleven persons had died, all white, but this is merely rumor, as there is little or no communication with this infected district. Among those reported, is Mr. Jarman, late C. C. Clerk of Duplin.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Mississippi Senator.—Ex-Governor Albert G. Brown has been elected Senator in Congress, by the Legislature of Mississippi, for six years from the fourth of March last. The vote was, for A. G. Brown 76 votes, H. S. Foote 22, W. L. Sharkey 7, and 10 scattering.

We are pleased to learn that the Manchester Railroad has been finished up to the Pee Dee River, on both sides, and the staging finally dispensed with.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Writing Paper Made from straw.—This paper is advertised in London, and is said to possess a smooth, firm surface, and is well adapted for either quills or steel pens. The proprietors undertake to supply it at about half the price usually charged for the ordinary kind of paper.

Judicious Criticism.—Rev. F. D. Huntington, in a review of a recent discourse published by Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, remarks with great truth that the preacher seems to have substituted for "the foolishness of preaching," commended by Paul, the preaching of foolishness.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 12th inst., by Daniel W. McLean, Esq., Mr. PETER M. McARTHUR to Miss EMILY J. McMILLAN, daughter of John McMillan.

In Moore county, on the 22d ult., by Dan'l McKenzie, Esq., Col. F. M. PEACOCK, of Montgomery county, to Miss EMMA S. McKENZIE.

In Newbern, on Wednesday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. P. G. Wall, CHARLES C. CLARK, Esq., Editor of the Atlantic, to Miss FRANCES L. HOWARD, daughter of the late George W. Howard, Esq.

DIED,

At Beaver Creek Factory, on the 1st instant, Mr. FEELING HOWARD, aged 52 years, leaving an afflicted wife and 14 children to mourn his loss.

Spirit of the Age, and Wilmington Free Press copy.

In Stanly county, on the 4th instant, Dr. JOHN H. TREADWELL, in the 50th year of his age. Dr. Treadwell has suffered with Asthma for 20 years. He was a Methodist Preacher, and died in full faith of the Gospel. He remarked a short time before he died, "death is a welcome visiter to me; I will soon be where there is no Asthma." He left a widow and eight children.—COM.

In Rockingham county, N. C., on the 4th inst., Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, in the 54th year of her age.

In Greensborough, on the 7th inst., of Paralysis, Mrs. NANCY OGBURN, consort of E. W. Ogburn, Esq., and daughter of the late Andrew Lindsay, Esq. Also, on the 9th, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. JANE ADAMS, relict of Mr. Meredith Adams, formerly of Hillsborough.

In New Hanover county, on the 14th inst., DANIEL S. SANDERS, Esq., aged about 55 years.

In Anson county, on the 26th ult., JOHN FLAKE, Esq., aged 50 years. The subject of this notice, though not a professor of religion, was regarded by his neighbors as an industrious, upright man, ever ready to assist the unfortunate, and bear a part in the promotion of any enterprise which looked to the prosperity of his neighborhood or to the public good.

He has left a wife and several children to mourn the loss of an affectionate friend; but their grief is moderated by the hope that he found the mercy which he so earnestly sought in the nearer view of Eternity.

A FRIEND.

In Mississippi, on the 5th ult., after an illness of only two days, Mrs. SARAH ELIZA REYNOLDS, wife of Dr. Reynolds, and eldest daughter of the late Giles W. Pearson, of this State, in the 23d year of her age.

Near Pekin, Montgomery county, on the 7th inst., Mrs. SARAH A. W. GREEN, wife of James F. Green, in her 29th year, leaving a fond husband, five little children, and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn her loss. It is ever painful to us to see our dearly loved friends taken away and consigned to the cold and silent grave, but it is doubly painful when, as in this instance, the great Destroyer comes suddenly and takes a victim in the bloom of life with every prospect of many years of health and happiness. Mrs. Green was beloved by all who knew her,—she was an affectionate wife, a devoted mother, and one of the kindest of friends. Her loss will be long and deeply mourned not only by relations, but by her numerous friends; and yet they all have the sweet consolation of knowing that she died in the full triumph of the religion of the Blessed Jesus, for when she saw Death approaching her spirit rose in triumph on the wings of an unfaltering faith in her Redeemer. In her last moments her countenance bespoke peace and tranquility of soul which none but a dying Christian can feel. Blessed are they that die in the Lord.—COM.

In Muscogee co., Ga., near Bald Hill, Mr. JAS. McNAUGHTON, aged 75 years. The deceased was born in Cumberland county, N. C., but has been a resident of this county since 1828. "A good man has fallen;" peace to his ashes.

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessey Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

New Store and New Goods.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of FINE GOODS, which will be sold cheap. He is confident that he can and does sell Goods as low as any Retail Store in the country. His stock is large and well assorted.

Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of every description.

For Gentlemen:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Salem Jeans, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

—ALSO—

Crockery, Glass, Jug, Tin and Copper Ware; Drugs, Dyes, Medicines; Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Osnaburgs; Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools; Sugar, Coffee, and a great many articles not enumerated.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. B. JORDAN.

Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

Nov. 26, 1853. 50*8t

R. J. STEELE, Jr. is determined to emigrate to Florida, and now offers for sale his interest in the COLEMAN LANDS, lying on the Pedee River, in Richmond county, N. C., said interest consisting of one-half of said Lands, and containing about 500 acres,—one hundred of which are rich river bottom lands, which for fertility are not surpassed by any in the county.

There are on the place a good Dwelling House, Smoke House, and several Negro houses; a first rate Mill site, and a Saw Mill furnished with Hotchkiss Wheels. Also a very good Fishery.

Persons wishing to purchase a small but very valuable Farm, would do well to examine these lands, as I am determined to sell, and a bargain may be had.

Rockingham, Richmond C'ty, Jan. 6, 1854. 62*4t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. R. French, one by J. R. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. Dul're & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot, a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary adjoining the same, two small lots with dwellings near the Old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River in Brunswick county.

The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next.

DAN'L B. BAKER.

Jan 12, 1854. 62*ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against trading for a Note made payable by me to John R. Webb, of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated the 5th day of December 1853, with two credits of $170 each,—one dated on the 9th of December, the other date not recollected. I am prepared to prove said Note has been settled in full. The said John R. Webb has left this county for Mississippi, and has slipped off said Note and was bragging of it just before he left.

His character is well known in this neighborhood, and he will no doubt try to put off said Note on some unsuspecting person in the county to which he has removed.

NATHAN T. BOWDON,

Powellton P. O., Richmond C'ty, N. C.

Jan'y 5, 1854. 62*3t

PRESCOTT HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

Corner of Broadway and Spring Street.

ALBERT DEGROOT, *Proprietor.*

I TAKE great pleasure in recommending this elegant MODEL HOTEL (in all its departments) to the patronage of my friends and acquaintances; and to say, should they be sick there, as I know from six weeks' experience, they will receive the kindest and most unremitting attention from the gentlemanly Manager, Mr. D. S. KITTLE, and his Lady, as well as from every one connected with the establishment: and when they are able to leave, they will be charged very moderately, and no EXTRAS for attendance or any thing else.

THO. J. CURTIS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 58*6t

1200 Acres of LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers twelve hundred acres of Land for sale. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and it also offers great inducements to those disposed to embark in the Turpentine and Lumber business, as it is well timbered and a large proportion of it is woodland. It is located in the lower end of Richmond county, about equidistant from Laurel Hill and Floral College, not more than five miles from either. Laurinburgh High School is also near.

I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent during my absence, to whom all communications on the matter may be addressed at Gillispolis P. O., Floral College. Luther Blue, who resides near the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may be disposed to examine them.

J. G. BLUE.

Oct. 11, 1853. 36*tf

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Office at the Store of Messrs Grady & Monk, North Water Street.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-*3m

DRY GOODS,

At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,

Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from me, in October last, my negro man AARON, aged 22 or 23 years. He is a small spare built fellow, weighing 145 or 150 pounds, and about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, inclined to stoop forward when walking, smooth black skin, free open look, quick spoken, port and active in his movements, one of his front teeth out or broken off, occasioned by an attempt to extract it. Said boy was dressed, as well as recollected, when he left, in a dark colored over or business coat lined with red, old cotton pants, and a wool hat. He was purchased of Noah Smitherman of Randolph county, and is well known about Asheborough, Carthage in Moore county, and the Russel Mine in Montgomery county, having been hired out at those places before I bought him.

I will pay the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement out of this county, or $20 within this county, so that I get him again.

EDMUND F. LILLY.

Wadesborough, N. C. Dec. 6, 1853. 54*tf

R. R. R.—No. 3.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

REGULATES TO A HEALTHY ACTION

All the Organs and Secretions of the Body,

Restores to Health and Strength,

THE DISEASED AND WORN OUT PARTS.

COMPLAINTS THAT RADWAY'S REGULATORS ENTIRELY CURE.

Costiveness,	Liver Complaint,
Indigestion,	Heart "
Dyspepsia,	Kidney "
Dropsy,	Bladder "
	Urethra "

DIFFICULTY OF PASSING URINE,

Dizziness,	Inflammation of the Stomach,
Stupor,	Biliousness,

MELANCHOLY,

MALIGNANT DISORDERS.

Small Pox,	Measles,
Scarlet Fever,	Yellow Fever,
Bilious Pneumonia,	Typhoid Fever,

AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS.

Influenza,	Pleurisy,
	Common Colds

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Irregularity,	Prolapsus Uteri,
Hysteria,	Womb Difficulties,
Whites,	Amenorrhœa,

LOSS OF APPETITE,

Loss of Energy,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Strength,

R. R. REGULATORS

ARE EXTREMELY VALUABLE,

Perfectly Tasteless,
Good at all times,
Never Sicken,
Never Gripe.

DOSES.

ONE TO THREE—REGULATE.

FOUR TO SIX—PURGE.

One Regulator at Night on going to bed, will ensure sound sleep, a Good Night's Rest, and a Healthy and Pleasant Discharge from the Bowels in the morning.

Radway's Regulators, Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, are sold by Druggists everywhere.

N. B.—Persons troubled with Melancholy, Depression of Spirits, and every body who feels themselves ill used by the world without any just cause on their parts, should take a few doses of R. R. Regulators. More unhappiness is caused within us from the want of a healthy and regular action of our organs, than from any external cause. We promise all who take Radway's Regulators, a regular action of the organs and a cheerful and happy disposition.

RADWAY & CO.,

162 Fulton street.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, on the bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the year ending July 1854, a debate arose on New York politics, &c., of which the following sketch is given by the National Intelligencer:—

Mr. WALSH addressed the committee in regard to the position occupied by the "Hards" of New York. He declared that the misrepresentations which had been so perseveringly circulated against their motives, their acts, their present position, and their proudest and boldest men had been so flagrant, so false, and so numerous that he for one could no longer remain passive, and refrain from doing what he could to rescue truth from the deadly embrace of this miserable sophistry. For the President of the United States he entertained personally a very high regard, for he was a very pleasing, kind, and agreeable man—what they would call in New York, in common parlance, among the "rounders," a "glubber." The President was that the ladies would term a very polite, affable, and pleasant gentleman, far more so, he was afraid, than would ever be his (Mr. W.'s) lot. He had always treated him (Mr. W.) with marked kindness and with something of confidence; but, since he had ascertained that this was the President's disposition towards every body, he felt himself compelled to take off an extremely heavy discount from his apparent confidence. [Laughter.]

Mr. W. then briefly reviewed the history of political affairs in New York, and referred to the platform of the Convention which nominated Gen. Pierce to the Presidency. He said that when Gen. Pierce accepted that nomination he stated distinctly and emphatically that he did so with the accompanying resolutions; not because they were the condition of the nomination, but because they were in strict keeping with every act of his past life. He wished to know if this declaration had been carried out in his appointments to office? He denied that this opposition came from disappointed office-seekers, and declared that if gentlemen supposed there was any disposition on the part of the Democracy of the State of New York to make war upon the Administration, they were wrong in entertaining such an impression.

He then condemned the Administration for interfering in the local elections of the State of New York, and gave a definition of "Hards" and "Softs." What he inquired, are the "Hards?" The best illustration of any thing *hard* was a diamond, and it was a fair illustration of the purity and the hardness of that section of the New York Democracy. They all knew what "soft" meant. A man "soft" in morals was open to any rascality. A man "soft" in politics was pretty much the same. [Laughter.] They all knew that when a man was said to be "soft" in the head, or had a "soft" spot in his head, it meant intellectually. A "Soft" was simply an individual whose morals in politics were of a broad character; who was ready to commit himself to any form that promised to bring profit.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, said that as this discussion had been started, he would ask the gentleman from New York (Mr. Walsh) to give an explanation—that it might go out to the country with the gentleman's speech or his own, and that the committee and the people throughout the Union might understand the matter—of the difference between the New York "Hards" and the New York "Softs."

Mr. WALSH. It is the difference between an honest man and a rogue.

[Applause and laughter succeeded this answer, and it was some minutes before the Chair could restore order. The confusion having subsided—]

Mr. SMITH said that he must confess that the reply of the gentleman was a little equivocal. He did not know which the gentleman intended as the rogue, the "Hards" or the "Softs."

Mr. WALSH. That must be ascribed to the gentleman's understanding.

Mr. SMITH. Well, it is not a matter of very much importance. I think it is time that the Democracy of the country understood something about this subject, and as I, being a Democrat, as I claim to be, really desire to be informed upon this distinction as between the "Hards" and "Softs," I expected to hear from the gentleman a sincere answer; but the response to my inquiry being characteristic, of course he is excusable for not explaining further.

Mr. WALSH. I ask the gentleman to explain what he means by "characteristic."

Mr. SMITH. I mean broad, blunt, and not always satisfactory. [Laughter.] Nothing disrespectful, I assure the gentleman.

Mr. CUTTING desired to inform the gentleman as to the difference between the "Hards" and "Softs."

Mr. SMITH said that he expected to explain that himself before he should take his seat.

Mr. WALSH (interrupting) explained that the "Soft" was a man who never did any thing openly against the Democratic party, but was for his own personal advancement and aggrandizement, always following that course which would secure him the spoils.

Mr. SMITH, resuming, said that he must confess that when this controversy first began his sympathies were with the "Hards," as he understood them. He must, however, admit that upon a clear examination of this whole question he had come to the belief that the whole thing was too sectional, and, he might say, too fractional to disturb the harmony of the Democratic party throughout the country. Now, to be a little playful, he proposed to refer the gentleman from New York to the history of Gulliver's adventures in Lilliputia, to show the smallness of this political quarrel, and that, however much it might disturb the party within that State, it ought not to disturb the party out of its limits.

He was sure that many gentlemen would remember that when Gulliver went into Lilliputia he found that distinguished people in a great state of turmoil, and, very naturally inquired into its cause. He had the history before him, and, were it not so long, he would read an extract from it to elucidate the meaning of the word "Hard" and the word "Soft." Well, Gulliver was informed that the State was in a great turmoil upon this question. One party contended that, according to an old and ancient direction of the Government, the people were bound to break their eggs upon the small end, while another party declared that upon a more ancient law than that, derived from custom, the people had a right to break their eggs upon the big end. This controversy was called the "endium" controversy—"big-endium" and "little-endium" controversy. It was said in that history that some eleven hundred thousand persons fell because they would not relinquish the right of breaking their eggs upon the small point. It struck him that the question between the New York Democracy was simply this: They desired to stone the President to death, and the question was whether they should do this with hard eggs or soft eggs. This was about the whole of it. Mr. S. then yielded to

Mr. CUTTING, who remarked that there was a period, very recent in the history of this country, when gentlemen from the South did not stop to inquire who at the North stood by them, through good repute and through bad, at a time when a storm swept over the whole North such as had never been seen—who were true to the constitutional rights of the States, and true to themselves as the South was to itself. [Great and long-continued applause.]

Was there any gentleman from any Southern State who then rose in his place for the purpose of reading Gulliver's travels as a lecture to the North; for the purpose of disparaging those men who, under circumstances that were enough to quail the stoutest heart, stood by the equal rights of the States, and insisted that the people of each State, of each Territory, should do what they themselves were doing at the North—govern themselves in their own way, according to their own best judgment? And now, in this short space of time, gentlemen from the South had already forgotten what that party was, and its principles, who stood by them and nailed their colors to the mast at a time when the ship of State appeared to be upon the point of sinking! It had already escaped their recollection who and what they were. What they did was not for the purpose of currying favor with the South. They advocated the principles upon which they stood, not for the purpose of gaining favor any where, but simply because those principles were the principles of State rights upon which their party had always stood, which they advocated then as they stood by them now.

Mr. C. then reviewed in detail and at some length the history of the "Hards" and "Softs," and narrated the leading acts of each branch which caused their separation.

Mr. SMITH then resumed his remarks, but before proceeding to any extent gave way to a motion that the Committee rise.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 13.

From Washington.—The question of the extension of Colt's Patent received something of a rebuke to-day. The friends of this measure had determined to effect its passage through the House, but signally failed on a motion to go into Committee on Private Claims. The report that the Administration are in favor of the whole system of patent extension is not generally credited. The estimated value of the patent extension now before the country exceeds $70,000,000. The friends of one of these schemes—Colt's pistols—are very confident of passing their bill. There are at least fifty lobby members engaged in patent extensions.—The anticipated profits on the Pistol Patent is over $5,000,000. It has already been a monopoly for nearly a quarter of a century, and expires, unless now renewed, in 1857.

We find the foregoing (says the Richmond Whig,) in a northern paper. In giving the lobby members interested in patents, it is not stated how many of the *inside* members are in the same predicament. If report be good authority, there are quite as many *within* as *without* the bar who have personal interests in supporting these claims. Mr. Venable, of North Carolinia, said that with two millions he could buy a majority of the last Congress to pass any law; and it is supposed the present set have as itching palms as their predecessors.

Rise in Guano.—We learn that Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Peruvian agents, have been instructed to raise the price of guano from $46,20 to $50,20 per ton. This is owing to the increase of freights and the difficulty of procuring vessels to supply the increasing demand for the article.

Baltimore Patriot.

Sale of Thirty Negroes.—The servants belonging to the estate of the late Robert Cammack were sold on Wednesday last, and realized the largest prices ever paid for negroes in this quarter of the State. Boys ten and twelve years of age, sold for $1000 to 1,200, and a likely fellow, a blacksmith brought $1,725.

Frod. Herald, Jan. 13.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Lower California, the scene of the operations of the freebooters from the State of California, is about seven hundred miles long and from fifty to one hundred miles wide. It is a peninsula, which commences about latitude 22 degrees north, and runs about south-southwest, and forms the Gulf of California. It has over one thousand two hundred miles of sea coast and some very good harbors, among which may be named San Quintue, Magdelein, San Jose, La Paz, Muliga, and Ensenda, nearly opposite Guaymas. La Paz was captured by the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth in 1847, and was retained for several months by a battalion of New York volunteers. At that time the population was estimated at about ten thousand, of which about two hundred were Indians. A chain of broken and irregular mountains runs its entire length, with spurs running each way, to the gulf on the one side and the ocean on the other. It is estimated that some of these mountains are five thousand feet high. The plains between the spurs are numerous, broad, and covered with dwarf trees, and in the rainy season with a thin grass, which is very nutritious, and in the dry season affords valuable food for large herds of cattle and horses. There are but few streams, and water is scarce; but in the low ground it can be found in abundance by digging ten or twenty feet. Vegetables grow with great rapidity, and nearly all the tropical fruits can be raised with very little labor and in great perfection. The general appearance of the coast is exceedingly barren and forbidding, and the inhabitants roving and indolent. Lemons, olives, grapes, figs, dates, sugar cane, corn, potatoes, beans, and cabbages are raised in abundance, which, together with the hides, &c., are exported to the neighboring provinces. The pearl fishing has hitherto been prosecuted with considerable profit. This, together with the mines of gold, silver, copper, &c., it is thought, in the hands of American enterprise, may be profitably worked. In the Island of Carmon, in the gulf opposite Sonto, are extensive salt mines, which are quite sufficient to supply the whole of the Pacific coast. *The State of Sonora*, the ultimate destination of these expeditionists, and which lies across the gulf, constituting the northernmost department of Mexico, is said to be rich in mineral and agricultural wealth. The principal port on the east side of the gulf is Guaymas, which is the capital of Sonora, and is said to be a fine harbor.

Corres. Rochester Democrat.

IRELAND.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

BELFAST, (IRELAND,) Dec. 26, 1853.

An official return has been made of the total agricultural produce of Ireland, of the number of acres under cultivation, and the amount of stock in possession of the population, during the year 1852. Owing to the extensive emigration to America and Australia, the number of holdings, the extent of land under cultivation, and the quantity of crops sown have undergone a considerable diminution, as compared with the previous year, and yet the aggregate produce of the country is largely increased; wheat, oats, and other crops, in which the diminished cultivation has taken place, have been found to exceed the produce of the previous year, and a similar phenomena is observable in nearly every department which has been brought under view. In the article of stock the returns show a large increase. The present Russo-Turkish war has affected the markets considerably here, and many sincerely long for a cessation of hostilities, which would restore the economical equilibrium.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.—We extract the following amusing article from a book of Sketches by F. W. THOMAS, Esq., entitled, "John Randolph, William Wirt, &c."

LIFE IN WASHINGTON;

SHOWING HOW MR. THOMPSON, SECRETARY'S MESSENGER, SAVED HIS BACON ON A CERTAIN OCCASION.

"I find among office-holders, few deaths and no resignations."—*Thomas Jefferson to the Merchants of Boston.*

None but those who have had an opportunity of observing the characteristics of official life in Washington can have an idea of it; and even they, unless they are fond of observing human character in its various developments, would not note the many scenes of farce, comedy, and tragedy, to which the pursuit of it gives rise.

Gliddon's mummy was pronounced by the lecturer to be a woman, an Egyptian priestess; but lo! after his many lectures and many unfoldings of the body, it turned out, so the doctors say(?), in spite of the learned lecturer's prophecy, to be a man after all. So, many an individual who considers himself ticketed for an office, by the recommendation of all his party, and about to be embalmed at least for four years in official ease, finds that some other individual has got into his place, either by mistake or design, and he is left, like the poor cripple at the pool of Bethesda, waiting for another movement of the political waters; but, alas, when it comes he is crowded out, and there is nobody to *put him in*. Patience, truly, does its "perfect work" in religion, but it seldom does in politics. It is the bustling, active, wide-awake fellow who gets in. And, often, after all, the occupant sometimes continues to keep in from the press of the very multitude without. While the Secretary, for instance, who holds the subordinate place in his gift, is debating with himself to which of the many he shall give it, he discovers, maybe, the worth of the occupant who holds it, and concludes to retain him, at least for a while, until some urgent member of Congress, who has a casting vote upon some favorite scheme of the Secretary, presses the appointment of a personal and political friend for personal and political reasons. Glad to put the member under personal obligations to him, the Secretary makes the removal, no matter what may be the worth of the occupant. In Europe, it would be called a state necessity; here it is a party necessity, we should be told, and the maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils," though denied by one party, is practised by both; and necessity, the tyrant's plea, becomes a Whig or Democratic practice as the case may be. But if the incumbent chance to be the relative or friend of the influential member, he is kept in just so long as that influential friend keeps his influence.

I remember the case of a messenger in Washton, who had, to use his own expression, "an awful time of it, a monstrous awful time of it," to keep his place. He had been made a messenger in the early times of General Jackson, and he held on by the force of his politics through many successions of Secretaries, up to the time of Gen. Harrison's election, when he began to fear his time had come.

I had gone on to the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, and this messenger knew that I was trying to save the heads of some Democratic friends of mine; so one day when he was out of hope, and had been "keeping his spirits up by pouring spirits down," he gave me his confidence.

"I have an awful time of it, sir," said he; "awful! It's my duty to be at the Secretary's door and announce his visitors to him; in that way, you understand, I make the personal acquaintance of the Secretary, and he gits to like me, and I holds on. I have been in at the death of a great many messengers, clerks, and even Secretaries, too, but I feel bilious on the present occasion, though I havn't said a word about politics since Gen. Harison has been elected. What kind of a man is the present Secretary, Mr. ——, is he abolitionist or not?"

"No, he is not an abolitionist," I replied; "though; coming from a free State, he rather leans that way."

"He's not in favor of these regular nigger-traders, is he?"

"No, I should rather suppose he was not; no gentleman, no man of humanity is in favor of them."

In a thoughtful mood Thompson left me. A few evenings afterwards he came to my room, a sheet or two in the wind, and, after shaking me cordially by the hand, he took a seat, observing in a very grateful manner—

"Mr. Horace, what you told me the other day about the Secretary's abolition notions helped me mightily. Sir, I've had my neck under the guillotine, hair cut close, hands tied down, and everything ready for the axe." And he wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

"Ah! well, I am glad you are alive and kicking officially yet," I rejoined.

"It was just touch and go; it happened this morning."

"Ah!"

"Yes. You know Robinson, the nigger-dealer, who has the pen down, Mr. ——? Well, I thought the fellow kind of looked smirking and consequential at me ever since the election. I sold him a nigger once; for, messenger as I am, I came from one of the first families in Virginia, one of the F. F. V.'s, and I was so long on here, waiting for office, that I had to sell my last nigger. I had, that's a fact. I brought the fellow on here to wait on me. I expected nothing short of a big clerkship, and talked of a foreign mission; and here I am no better than a common messenger."

"The first shall be last, and the last shall be first," I said.

"Fact, sir; good in politics as well as religion. Well, I had to sell Robinson my last nigger; and he cheated me in the trade wofully. He cut South, and sold his gang, with Ben, before I got one cent of my money; and if I had not caught him in Baltimore, and put the screws to him, and put him in the pen there for debt, I never should have got the money. He had to pay but he swore vengeance against me. He's down here, poor as I was when I sold that last nigger, the last button on Gabe's coat. He's been several times to see the Secretary; and as I stand at the door, as you know, I kind of bluffed him off, till at last he swore he'd inform on me if he didn't get in; and he came there yesterday, with a member of Congress, and I told them that the member had precedence, but I couldn't let him in. The member wanted to take him in, but I told him it was the Secretary's express orders not to let any body in without announcing him; but I said, 'Sir, you are privileged, being a member, a thing which I don't exactly agree to in a free country.'"

"You didn't tell him that?"

"Indeed, I didn't. I let him in as smiling as a basket of chips. He hadn't been in two minutes when the Secretary's bell rings; in I pops, and he tells me to let in Robinson. So I shows him in. The fellow had a paper in his hand—an awful-looking paper. I took close note of it, I am used to papers.

"It seemed to have a line drawn down the centre of the paper, and names on each side. Signed as I live, I thought an application. I'll know you again, old fellow, I said to myself (to the paper), if ever I should see you. Maybe I didn't listen at that door! Generally, I don't listen over particularly at anything that's going on in the Secretary's room; because I know it's not etiquette; but who thinks of etiquette with his head under the guillotine, except some fool of a Frenchman.

"Maybe I dindn't listen at that door! I heard the Secretary say to Robinson that his recommendations were very strong, and that he would think of it. Presently, out they came—the member and Robinson, and the scamp, the rascally nigger dealer, had no paper in his hand; I smelt a rat, I did somehow, and that's a fact. So when the Secretary left that afternoon, and I was dusting round, hang me if I didn't see that very paper stowed away back in his drawer: I knowed it the moment I set eyes on it, just as a revolutioner would have known a Britisher from his red coat. What do you think it was? Why, it set forth the petitioner, Robinson, as a Whig of the first water—had spent a great deal in the cause—had reduced himself to poverty—was fit for any situation that could be bestowed upon him—was most trustworthy—was most especially recommended to the Secretary's personal care—had a whole list of signatures, Senators, members, blackguards—couldn't count 'em! That's not all. They made the biggest kind of charges against me, saying I drank—it's enough to make a man drink—and recommending him for my place.

"Well, thinks I, if I am a gone coon—I never was a coon—I'm a gone sucker."

"There's many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip," I said.

"Yes, sir, but what you told me about Secretary's abolition notions did the thing. Ever since I sold that last nigger, I've been a bit of an abolitionist myself. Says he to me next day—he's getting very polite to me lately, and always calls me Miater—says he, 'Mr. Thompson what kind of a man is Robinson, who came here yesterday from your State?' I pretended not to know what kind of a man he was. 'I mean what is his vocation—his business?' he said, playing with Robinson's recommendation, which he had just taken out of the drawer. 'Why, sir,' I replied, looking awful sorrowful, 'he's a nigger-dealer!' 'A nigger-dealer!' he cried. 'Yes, sir,' says I, 'he keeps the pen down yonder by the Capitol.' The Secretary started up, walked up and down the room two or three times, and just chucked Mr. Robinson's recommendation in the fire. I stood awhile till I saw the paper all ablaze, just as Robinson's soul will be all ablaze some of these days, and I left the Secretary signing papers."

A SAILOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

One of the crew of the San Francisco gives the following account of the storm that swept her decks:

"A heavy sea swept the decks, carrying away more than one hundred souls. State-rooms were arranged around the quater deck, or on the main deck, which were occupied by the officers and soldiers. Some of these occupants were in their state-rooms and others were on deck when this sea was taken amidships, and all were carried overboard, including Col. Washington, asleep in his state-room, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lieut. Smith, and the others. The scene that now ensued is almost beyond the power of description. The sky was black with clouds; the rain poured in torrents; and in all directions the vision was limited by roaring billows, white with froth and foam. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and each sea swept the vessel fore and aft. The engine was broken, the foremast was gone, planks were torn from the hull, water was making in the hold, and from all sides came the piercing cries of the drowning soldiers. The state-rooms swept away were immediately dashed in pieces, and their inmates thrown upon the billows. No attempt was made to rescue any, for all efforts to this end were useless. Some of the drowning men grappled at splinters and boards for assistance, others swam until smothered or tired out, and many, without an effort, sunk beneath the sea. In that moment those still on board themselves suffered all the horrors of death. Some had relatives, and all had friends and acquaintances struggling in the waves. Each tried to shut his eyes, heart, and ears to every thing around him, momentarily expecting to join the drowning soldiers."

The conduct of the soldiers on board the steamer San Francisco has been generally represented to have been good, but we observe that the New York Tribune states on the authority of one of the officers of the steamer, that robbery was the order of the day, during the wreck, to an extent almost unparalleled in fiendish atrocity. The first panic appeared to be hailed as a welcome signal for the commencement of their villainy. Trunks were broken open, their contents stolen, and they thrown into the sea, under pretext of lightening the ship, while even the dying were set upon and robbed as if by so many wolves!

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the conduct of Colonel Gates, in being the first to leave the wreck, thus deserting his command and securing his own safety. Surgeon Satterlie and Assistant Surgeon Weitz, were also among the first to leave—one of whom should, undoubtedly, have remained with the troops under their charge. It is also asserted that the superior officers, when on board the Killby, objected to renewing the search for the steamer next morning after breaking loose from her, but that the younger officers persisted in seeking her during the two succeeding days. These charges will doubtless be fully investigated.

Melancholy Coincidence.—The ill-fated steamer San Francisco cleared from New York December 17th, and we find on examining the "Shipping List" that on the same day the following ships cleared, all of which have met a similar fate: Ships Commerce, Singapore, and Borneo, besides ship Saxony disabled and put into Halifax.

New York Post.

Marine Disasters on the Florida Reef.—Twenty-eight vessels, it appears from a record kept at Key West, were wrecked on the Florida reef during the last year, and twenty-nine arrived at Key West in distress. The estimated value of these vessels and their cargoes was $2,082,500, of which only about $330,100 was the loss of the underwriters. The amount paid for salvage was $174,350, and for repairing &c. $155, 750.

They Are Passing Away.—The number of soldiers engaged in the War of the Revolution was 231,791. Of this number there are less than *fourteen hundred* now living, whose ages must average nearly ninety years. Seventy-three have died during the past year, and should this mortality continue, with the natural increase as they advance in years, but a short period will elapse when these venerable octogenarians will be known to us only in history.—*Albany Transcript.*

Baby Show.—A communication in a Georgia paper announces the fact that the executive committee of the Southern Central Agricultural Association have determined to offer some very handsome premiums on *babies!* at the next meeting of the Fair. This is a new feature in Agricultural shows. The first premium, a silver pitcher costing $50, is to be awarded to the 'handsomest and finest' baby, two years old; the second premium, a silver pitcher costing $25, to a similar baby, two years old; and a $10 gold goblet for a fine handsome baby only six months old.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court:

By Nash, C. J. In Gwyn v. Gwyn, in Equity, from Caswell, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in McCormick v. Munroe; from Cumberland, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Buie v. Shipman, from Bladen, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Corbitt v. Corbitt, in Equity, from Caswell. Also, in State v. McIntyre et al., from New Hanover, directing the Superior Court to proceed to judgment against the defendants. Also, in Chaney v. Baldwin, from Columbus, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J. In McRae v. Seary, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ingram v. Hoyle, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Yates v. Cole, in Equity, from Richmond, dismissing the bill with costs.

Ral. Register.

The Experiment.—A friend warmly congratulated us the other day upon the appearance of the Tri-Weekly Star, expressed his gratification at our zeal and courage in getting it up, but threw in a damper by way of expressing his fears that it was an *experiment*, and closed by saying, "but you must certainly keep it up *until* after the next Legislature." Now, the Creator has graciously endowed us with nerves of steel, and a perseverance almost invincible. We counted the cost before we commenced to build. Having taken hold of the plow, we shall not look back. 'Fail is not a word in our vocabulary. Our motto is onward! onward!'—*Raleigh Star.*

Statistics of Presbyterian Church in North Carolina.—We learn from the Minutes of the Fortieth Session of the Synod of North Carolina, That there are within the bounds of Synod, 84 Ministers, 162 Congregations, 13 Licentiates, and 14 Candidates.

Synod is composed of the Presbyteries of Orange, Concord, and Fayetteville.

Orange Presbytery has 27 Ministers, and 47 Congregations. Concord has 33 Ministers, and 62 Congregations. And Fayetteville Presbytery has 24 Ministers, and 53 Congregations.

The town of Goldsborough is now within the limits of Fayetteville Presbytery.

The Committee on Colportage report, that in six years, 12,000 volumes of religious books have been sold or given away.

Synod adjourned, to meet in Concord, Cabarrus County, on Wednesday, 25th Oct. 1854

N. C. Argus.

We are pained to find that the reports of death by Small Pox in Duplin are fully borne out by the facts, and that, among the deceased, are some as valuable and respectable citizens as the County contained.

Among the deaths by Small Pox are Mr. James Jarman, late County Court Clerk; Mr. Alexander Grady, Jr.; Alexander Grady, Sr. and wife, and two of their children reported to be dead; Goodman Grady and wife; Outlaw Grady; James M. Grady and child; Mr. Jarman's child; Mr. Hugh Maxwell's child.

Fifteen members of Mr. Jarman's white and colored family, including Mrs. Jarman and two of the children, are said to be down with the same disease.—*Wil. Journal.*

Homicide.—We learn that a fight took place at Rockfish village, near this place, about 3 weeks ago, in which a man named Jos. Edwards, a resident on the eastern side of Cape Fear river, received wounds of which he recently died. The circumstances, as far as we have learned are these: A man by the name of Jonathan Baker was whipping his wife, when the deceased interfered (at the urgent solicitation of the woman) and prevented him from further violence. Baker then struck Edwards on the head with an axe, which caused his death as above stated. Baker was pursued into Robeson county by officer J. J. Phillips, who arrested him and brought him to this place, where he is now confined in Jail to await his trial.—*North Carolinian.*

Infanticide.—An inquest was held the other day over the body of a child, 6 or 7 months old, found dead in the vicinity of this place. The verdict of the Jury was—smothered by the mother, Catharine Campbell. But whether the death was caused wilfully or accidentally has not yet been fully ascertained.—*North Carolinian.*

Accidents.—Capt. J. Bishop, a resident of Newbern, died on Monday, in consequence of injuries which he received from the accidental explosion of a camphene lamp.

A negro woman, named Polly, belonging to the estate of Josephus Hall deceased, was also burned to death, on Monday morning. It is supposed, that she had a fit, and fell on the fire, which burned her to death before assistance could be rendered.—*Newbern Atlantic.*

Large Sale of Negroes.—The entire gang of 99 negroes belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. J. W. Schmidt, were sold yesterday at auction by Alonzo J. White, in families, as previously advertised, for the sum of $59,525, being an average of $601 and a fraction.

Charleston Mercury.

MOLASSES.

50 HHDS. New Crop for sale.

Jan'y 17, 1854. W. H. LUTTERLOH. 63-3w

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED.

On Saturday last, we were passing along Market street our attention was directed to a young girl passing rapidly on the opposite side of the street. We at once recognised her as a girl who not more than a year before was a helpless cripple, her foot was turned nearly bottom side upward and she hobbled along on the side of it and her ankle. It was really distressing at that time to see her walking, but now she is so nearly recovered as to be able to walk almost without limping. We took the trouble to inquire how this remarkable improvement of her ankle had been brought about, and that Dr. Bragg & Co. had effected this remarkable cure with their Mustang Liniment.—St. Louis Daily Herald, June, 1853

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, a safe and certain cure for Indigestion and Complaints of the Stomach.—The symptoms arising from dyspepsia are a disordered stomach and spasms, flatulent and acid eructations, languor, want of appetite, distention of the stomach, flushed countenance, sense of oppression and sinking after meals, dejection of spirits, defective circulation of the blood, also frequent pains in the head and breast. To remove these unpleasant sensations it is only necessary to take a few doses of Holloway's Pills. This inestimable medicine will soon palliate the most urgent symptoms, restore the tone of the stomach, and prevent a recurrence of the disease.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B & D SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S, B & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE Fayetteville, N. C.

The Raleigh Giraffe, noticing the subscription for the establishment of a Female Seminary in this town, adds:

"We venture to assert, that in no town in North Carolina is there more enterprise and public spirit exhibited than in Fayetteville, and for which the State has done as little. Her citizens are active and enterprising, and what they lack in means they make up in industry and perseverance. They have more plank roads than perhaps can be found leading from any town in the South, and these are built mainly by individual subscription; and we hazard little in saying that but for the arrogant boastings of Colby & Smith, they soon would have had a rail road to the coal fields. We wish this new enterprise, the establishment of a female school, the greatest success."

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of W. & T. CULBRETH, for the purpose of carrying on a general Trade, Merchandising, and Distilling Turpentine, at Owensville, Sampson county.

They intend to keep a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will sell on accommodating prices for cash, or in exchange for Turpentine.

W. R. CULBRETH
T. S. CULBRETH

Jan'y 2, 1854. 63-3m

DISSOLUTION.

L. CULBRETH & CO. dissolved their copartnership at Owensville, Sampson county, on the 24 inst.

L. CULBRETH. J. C. BLOCKER

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having disposed of their entire interest at Owensville to W. & T. Culbreth, have associated themselves under the name of BLOCKER & CULBRETH, for the purpose of Merchandising and Distilling, at BLOCKER'S, Cumberland county.

J. C. BLOCKER.
LOVE CULBRETH

N. B. Any quantity of Turpentine wanted, for which fair prices will be paid.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 63-3m

BY M. CRONLY, *Auctioneer.*

Steamer "ZEPHYR" for Sale.

THE handsome Iron Steamer "ZEPHYR" will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 21st February, if not sooner disposed of by private sale.

She was built by Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del., in 1852, and has been running only about five months.

She is 130 feet in length, and 20½ feet in breadth, has two engines of most approved patent, of 100 horse power, cylinders 14 inches, 4 feet stroke, high pressure, draws about 24 inches water, and makes 14 miles per hour.

She is handsomely fitted up and furnished for passengers, and is an elegant Steamer.

Any further information desired will be furnished by

J. & D. McRAE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 17, 1854. 63ts

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

ALL persons interested in the extension of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, are requested to meet at Antioch, on Saturday the 28th Jan'y 1854

Jan'y 13. 62d

A MEETING will be held at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C., Feb'y 17th, next, to consider the propriety of building a Plank Road from some point near Johnsonville on the F. & W. Plank Road, running by the Factories on Deep River, thence to a point on the Gulf or Graham Road, near the Mt. Vernon Spring in Chatham county, N. C. Those favorable to the enterprise are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS

January 11, 1854. 62d

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Floral College having had it in contemplation for some time to make certain important repairs and improvements, determined, at a meeting of the Board on the 7th inst., to suspend the operations of the Institution at least for one Session, at the end of which time they hope to be able to extend such accommodations and facilities to the patrons of the Institution as have not been in their power before to do.

WILLIAM McKAY, Sec'y
to the Board of Trustees

Jan'y 16, 1854. 63-2t

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business my brother, B. G. WORTH, and would solicit for the new firm a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon myself.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of T. C. & B. G. WORTH, for the transaction of the Forwarding and Commission Business.

We are occupying the fire-proof Brick Store, and Plank Wharf in front, owned and formerly occupied by R. W. Brown, as well as his Naval Store Wharves and Shed immediately below Ann street, and are amply prepared to receive and forward, sell or store any amount of Merchandise entrusted to our care. Cash advances on cotton, naval stores, or other produce.

T. C. WORTH.
B. G. WORTH.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1854. 63-2m

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1y

CORN.

1500 BUSHELS COUNTRY CORN in store for sale. W. H. LUTTERLOH

Jan'y 18, 1854. 63-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the County Court.

Samuel T. Hawley & Son *vs.* William H. Hardin

Original Attachment levied on Real Estate.

IT appearing that the said Wm. H. Hardin is an inhabitant of another government, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, he is hereby notified to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March 1854, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on be condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, this 12th day of December 1853

64*6t] JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John Morison *vs.* Dan'l McKenzie, Ex'r, and Sarah McKenzie, Ex'x, of Murdoch McKenzie, Welburn Crosby and wife Jane.

Bill filed for an Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Welburn Crosby and wife Jane, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants, William Crosby and wife Jane, appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1853, and of the American Independence the 78th.

64*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1854.

The Whigs of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 31st inst. to appoint Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

RAIL ROAD *versus* WATER TRANSPORTATION.—A Mr. C. W. Godard, of Albany, N. Y., has obtained from Mr. Wm. A. Perkins, Civil Engineer of that place, and has published, a letter investigating a comparison between the advantages of rail roads and canals and rivers for transporting coal, &c., with particular reference to the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement and to the proposed Rail Road from Fayetteville to Deep River. We suppose that Mr. Godard has some interest in the Deep River Improvement, and if he and his Engineer had confined themselves to setting forth its advantages, we should have nothing to say about it. But we think the comparison is unjust to our proposed rail road, and therefore feel inclined to notice it.

We make the following extract from Mr. Perkins's letter:

"If a great agricultural or mineral district can be opened, and its products transmitted to a steady market by a slight expenditure of money in improving the channel of a river which runs in a direct route, it will unquestionably afford the cheapest mode of transportation which can be obtained. But if there are natural obstacles, the overcoming of which would require the construction of a canal or slack-water navigation very expensive, it would be advisible to adopt the rail road.

"I am informed that the length of the Cape Fear River improvement from Fayetteville to the Eastern formation of the coal is 115 miles, or eighty miles, and that the length of the proposed rail road connecting the same places is forty-five miles.—The cost of the river improvement is set down at four hundred thousand dollars, ($400,000, and I suppose the cost of the rail road with single track and equipment cannot be less than twenty-three thousand dollars ($23,000) per mile, or for the whole road one million and thirty-five thousand dollars ($1,035,000.)

"The size of the boats which will pass through the Cape Fear River locks is 105 feet in length, 17½ breadth, 2.75 feet draught. The burthen of a boat of these dimensions is about 120 tons, and it is understood that each lock will be able to pass one hundred and forty boats per day; half of these being loaded, the daily tonnage upon the river would amount to eight thousand four hundred tons, and the yearly tonnage to two millions six hundred thousand tons.

"An annual revenue of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) should be derived from this improvement for the purpose of defraying the expenses of maintenance and repairs, and paying the interest upon the outlay.

"The tolls necessary to be levied upon the tonnage as above computed will therefore amount to thirty-six hundredths of a mill per ton per mile.

"The cost of transportation upon this improvement, including the above tolls, can be safely estimated at four mills per ton per mile, which would make the total annual revenue amount to the sum of eight hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

"The operations of the railroad, provided with a single track, cannot exceed the passing of twelve trains per day each way over the whole length of the road; which would admit of a movement of eighteen hundred tons, provided that all of the trains have an average of one hundred and fifty tons. Thus, we find that the yearly business of the road would amount to the transportation of five hundred and sixty thousand tons.

"The cost of transportation upon the road, I estimate at eight mills per ton per mile, and this charge upon the tonnage above estimated, will yield a revenue of $201,600. Deducting from this sum the cost of operating and maintaining the road, which cannot be estimated at less than forty-five per cent of the total income, we have left the amount of $110,880 as the nett profits of the Company. This will permit of an annual dividend of about ten per cent, which, at the present day, is regarded as but a fair profit on rail road investments.

"It appears, from the foregoing remarks, that the expense of improving the river is but little more than one-third of the cost of the rail road; that the number of tons transported upon the river and railroad, will be in the proportion of 65 to 14, and that the cost of transportation upon the river, is but one half of that upon the rail road.

"The time occupied in moving coal from the mines to Fayetteville upon the rail road will be about four hours, while that consumed upon the river will be twenty hours. This loss of time I cannot regard as objectionable, and it is, if it is quite overcome by the saving of trans-shipment at Fayetteville."

Mr. Perkins has been misinformed as to the length of the two works, the rail road being only 80 miles instead of 115, and the river 105 instead of 80—measuring to the Western terminus of each work. This is a bad beginning for Mr. Perkins. But when he figures out that 140 boats can pass each lock on the river every day, with 8,400 tons of coal a day, and 2,500,000 tons in a year, and that only 12 trains can pass over the rail road in a day, with but two or three thousand tons in a year, one cannot help but smile. Now to enable 140 boats to pass a lock in a day, it will require that a boat shall pass through every *seven minutes during the day and night!* Are this must be done 340 days in the year to carry 2,500,000 tons? Well, we envy which the energy to do it. But why should not a rail road be capable of passing more than 12 trains a day? If there can be one continuous line of boats on the river all the year round, day and night, so that as soon as one is hurried out of a lock another may be hurried in, why may there not be one continuous train of cars, or instantaneous succession of trains, for at least 12 hours of every day? We admit that such a spectacle is not at all likely to be seen in our day, but no more is Mr. Perkins's fancy sketch of what is to happen on the river.

And why does Mr. Perkins limit a train to 150 tons? We see by a paper just received, that one train in Ohio, last week, carried 500 tons of live hogs. Why may not one train even more easily carry 500 tons of coal?

As to the income of the two works, the stockholders in the rail road will be satisfied with a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and will never repine at the magnificent income of $832,000!!! for annum of the Navigation Company.

Mr. Perkins says that "the cost of transportation upon the river is but one-half of that upon the rail road." That is, as he explains it, the cost will be four mills per ton per mile on the river, and eight mills per ton per mile on the rail road. Now Mr. Perkins is either very dull, or he set out to deceive his readers. By his own showing, the cost of transporting a ton of coal from Deep river to Fayetteville will be *less* upon the rail road than upon the river, his assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. On the river, 4 mills per ton per mile, would be 40 cents per ton for the whole distance of 100 miles. On the rail road, 8 mills per ton per mile would be 33 6-100 cents per ton for the whole distance of 42 miles.

There are other portions of the letter on which we might remark, if we had the disposition. But there is no need to disparage one work for the purpose of helping another, as Mr. Perkins does. We believe that there will be enough for both the river and the road, and we wish them both the most perfect success. It is too late in the day to say that a rail road cannot compete with a canal or a slack water river navigation, or even with an open river requiring no locks and dams. A rail road, one of the most prosperous in the world, runs along the margin of the great Erie canal, from Albany to Buffalo. Another gigantic rival rail road from New York to Lake Erie. And another still on the banks of the Hudson is taking the wind out of the sails of even that noble river. Each of these does more business than the rival water routes. So the Reading rail road, and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, do more than their rival canals.

We would ask the particular attention of our townsmen to the admission by Mr. Perkins, in a comparison intended to disparage our rail road, that in the transportation of coal alone, a dividend of ten per cent. will probably be made upon the cost of the road. But he has not taken into the calculation the passage money, and the vast amounts of other articles than coal which will be transported. Goods for the interior will furnish back freights, whilst the various productions of a rich region, stimulated as rail roads always stimulate production, will be added to the coal, and will be able to bear heavier rates of transportation. Even from the admissions of an enemy let us take courage.

HIGH PRICE.—A small wharf lot, in Lower Fayetteville, unimproved, belonging to the estate of the late Doyle O'Hanlon, was sold at auction last week for $1800. At the time of sale, it was in the condition of "the Little Frenchman's Water Lots," so humorously related by Gen. Morris—it was entirely under water.

FLOUR.—The late news from Europe has greatly excited the Flour market. In New York sales have been made as high as $8 37½.

In this place, superfine has gone up to $6 35, and would be higher if it were not for the high rates of freight from Wilmington to New York. The article is beginning to come in again very freely.

One of our dealers has shipped within a few days 3,500 bbls. to New York and 1,500 bbls. to Liverpool.

Duplin County Court met on Monday last and almost instantly adjourned, on account of the existence of the small pox in that county.

It is reported here that there is a case of the disease at or near Clinton, in Sampson county. If so, it may be necessary for our Town authorities to resort to the same measure of precaution adopted in Wilmington, that is, to forbid, under heavy penalties, anybody coming to this place from the neighborhood in which the disease prevails.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Buncombe met at Asheville on the 10th inst., and appointed twenty delegates to the State Convention. They pledged a hearty support to the nominee, whilst their preference was expressed for N. W. Woodfin, Esq.

A Whig Meeting in Henderson county on the 4th inst. appointed twenty delegates. No preference expressed.

The publication of the North Carolina Statesman has been suspended, as we learn from a card in the last Giraffe. The publishers have come to this determination because of the general disregard of its subscribers to the terms of their prospectus—payment on reception of the first number. The list of subscribers obtained was unusually large, but the publishers having set out upon the use of the cash system only, refused to credit that a different system was practised by their predecessors.

We regret the discontinuance, and hope that the Statesman may be revived. If it be forgotten lately under ways it might with more reason have hoped to live upon the cash system.

LARGE TURNIP.—Virgil has taken to raising turnips, instead of writing poetry. We received a beautiful one from him the other day, weighing 7 lbs. The Virgil we allude to belongs to A. A. McKethan, Esq. and cultivates his farm in this vicinity. Whether or not it follows the training usually assigned to poetry by the ancient Virgil, we do not know. But this is more profitable than poetry in the unexpert.

GENEROUS.—The underwriters of New York have subscribed $10,000 to present to the Captains of the three vessels which rescued the survivors from the San Francisco. Boston has subscribed $5000 for the same purpose.

A LARGE JOB.—The National Intelligencer, Washington Union, and Daily Globe come to us with supplements containing an advertisement, for carrying the U. S. Mails, *ninety-eight columns* in length! The advertisement is to be published once a week for 12 weeks, and will pay a small fortune to the publishers. We suppose it is the longest advertisement on record.

Mr. Bodisco, Russian Minister, Mr. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, and Gen. Armstrong, Editor of the Union, are said to be dangerously ill at Washington.

FAITHLESSNESS OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.—In another column the reader will find a sketch of a debate in Congress on Tuesday last which will well repay a careful perusal. It is amusing as showing the opinion of one section of the New York Democracy of the honesty of the other set of the same party—between whom, by the bye, there has been a close intimacy and unity of action, leading to the supposition, that both factions are equally good or bad, equally honest men or "rogues," as Mr. Walsh calls the set with which he has quarrelled. But besides being amusing, the debate shows that vulgar and undignified slang is popular in the House of Representatives, eliciting applause instead of rebuke.

It is less in these lights, however, that we wished the reader to consider the debate, than in regard to the remarks of Mr. Smith of Alabama and the reply of Mr. Cutting of New York. These members, unlike Mr. Walsh, are gentlemen—Mr. Cutting being esteemed, likewise, as one of the very ablest men in New York. He is a "Hard" Locofoco, and feels, as a gentleman and a Statesman ought to feel, the ostracism of his section of the party,—the *National* section, as they have shown themselves in word and act to be. He feels indignant that those who elected Gen. Pierce *as* a National man, believing all his professions to that effect, should now be kicked out by the very administration which they created. He may well be affronted at such a result. But more than all is his surprise just, that Southern Locofocos have joined in the denunciation of himself and his friends. If there ever were a people or a party who ought to be grateful, the Southern people and the Locofoco party ought to be grateful to Mr. Cutting and his friends. The Southern people should be grateful for their unwavering fidelity to the rights of the South. The Southern Locofocos should be grateful, not only for the same fidelity, but for its influence in keeping the party together, and in securing its success, whenever it has been successful. Without the clamor always raised, in the South especially, about the faithlessness to the South of the Locofoco party of the North, who does not know that it never could have triumphed? It has enjoyed the reputation of being sound, and has denied that the Whigs were so. Its unscrupulous assertions on these points have deceived many. And now when it turns out that one half of the party in the great State of New York (and we doubt not in all the other Northern States,) is asserted to be *unsound* by those of themselves who know them best, the Southern Locofoco party almost to a man, unites in condemning those who have always been true, and in affiliating with those who have been faithless. It would be an unaccountable state of things, if we did not know how entirely the mere politicians by trade, such as fill the Halls of the House, are the puppets of a President who has "the spoils" to dispense. Even Southern men forget State rights, Slavery, and every thing else, when put in the scale against Executive favor.

Mr. Cutting's rebuke of the Southern Locofocos seems to have told with powerful effect on the House.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.—The President "having received information that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in California to invade Mexico," has issued a proclamation warning all good citizens against joining any such expedition; declaring that the full penalties of the law will be rigidly enforced against such persons as join; and calling upon all U. S. officers to prevent any such enterprises, and to arrest for trial and punishment every offender.

This document, it appears to us, is *rather* late in the day. Walker's expedition, as we learn from the last California advices, has been already destroyed. Other enterprising bands of Californians, anxious to extend the area of freedom and luxuriate in the orange groves and mining districts of Sonora, have been quietly allowed free passage by the U. S. officials. Probably the next arrival will inform us of their capture also; and no great loss either, for

"True patriots are they, who, be it understood,
Have left their country, for their country's good,"

and if they are knocked in the head for their trouble, few people will lament the loss.

A little more trouble taken by our Democratic officials and newspapers to repress the restless spirit of "progress" which they have so zealously fostered, will effect more good than all the proclamations which can be issued by the President between now and the 4th of March, 1857. The progressives are convinced that they "knew their men" when they elected Mr. Pierce, and doubtless look upon his proclamations as the New York Hards do upon his professions of devotion to the Compromise—all gammon, to throw dust in the eyes of the world.

THE FIRE RIOT have broken out afresh, and this time the women are the chief actors. A dispatch from that most lawless of all lawless places this side of California, says, that on Tuesday last riots in the railroad bridges, and the crossings on High street and French creek, were demolished by the women of the city, who were afterwards escorted through town headed by a band of music. A rail road director was mobbed. The rioters are said to have been mostly of German origin, and some of the number are represented as having been mere vagabonds skulking about the premises of female attire!

FIRE.—The citizens have aroused so serious and unfortunate a fire that the U. S. Judge at Pittsburg has notified President Pierce that the process of the U. S. courts cannot be executed without the aid of the military. Gov. Bigler, on hearing this, immediately proceeded to Washington, for the purpose, it is understood, of inducing the President to refrain from interference in the matter.

It is to be hoped that the President will do his duty, and put an end to scenes so disgraceful to the people of Erie, and to the authorities of Pennsylvania by whom they are countenanced.

VIRGINIA RAIL ROADS.—There are now 1041 miles of railroad completed and in use in Virginia. Many other roads and extensions of roads are also in progress.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, Mr. Hamlin, from a select committee, reported a bill to appropriate five millions to pay for French spoliations on American commerce prior to 1801. A similar bill passed the Senate last year.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of an amendment he intends to offer to the Nebraska Territory bill, providing that the bill shall not abrogate the Missouri Compromise line by permitting slavery north of 36° 30'. This will bring up the whole subject again, and probably lead to an excited debate. The bill is to be taken up on Monday next.

On Wednesday, after the transaction of much unimportant business, Mr. Cooper of Pa. introduced a bill granting about 2,500,000 acres of land to that State, to aid in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road. Mr. Cooper spoke at some length in opposition to the system of giving away the lands to the new, to the exclusion of the old States. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On Thursday, Mr. Gwin of California offered a resolution calling upon the President for a statement of the ships of war on the Pacific coast and troops in California. Mr. G. said he was induced to offer this resolution in consequence of the President's Proclamation respecting the unlawful expedition which had sailed from California against Sonora. He said that the U. S. had not a single vessel on the California coast to prevent the sailing of such an expedition. A single gun could command the outlet from California, yet that gun was not there. And the people of his State were reproached for conduct of adventurers whom the government provided no means to restrain. He said that there were but two ships of war on a coast of 5000 miles.

It is useless, said Mr. Gwin, for the Chief Magistrate of these United States to attempt, by proclamation, to stop any such expedition. As long as the principle of territorial expansion is recognised, and such countries lie on our border as Lower California, Sonora, and the Sandwich Islands, just for the taking, and the Government of the United States opposes no effective preventive force, you will find citizens of the United States engaged in such enterprises, and they will be successful. Proclamations without efficient force will not stop them.

Why have we not had a steamship-of-war on the Pacific coast? Because it is said to be too expensive on a sea-coast of sixteen hundred miles. Coal there costs thirty or forty dollars per ton, when here we can get it for about six. Here we see again that miserable system of economy, penny wise and pound-foolish, that destroys all of the efficiency of Government, and my constituents are to be branded with infamy for violating laws that there is no power to enforce.

I am very much surprised at the issuing of this proclamation at this time, because it comes too late.

Mr. Pettit replied to Mr Gwin, and a pretty tart debate ensued between them.

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I agree with the honorable Senator from California that there ought to have been a force on the Pacific coast sufficient to enable the officers of the United States to prevent the setting out of this lawless expedition, the successful prosecution of which from one of the ports of the United States is calculated to inflict a deep reproach upon our national character. But I must be permitted to say that I think the honorable Senator from California is mistaken in attributing blame on account of the omission to have such a force there either to the present or late Administration. That Senator and myself well know that the system of cutting down the estimates, which obtained during the last Congress and the Congress before, left both the late and the present Administration without the pecuniary means of maintaining such a force there as should make the Government at all times prepared to execute its laws and vindicate the character of the country against these lawless depredators upon peaceable States adjoining to us.

The Administration present and the Administration past, so far as I see, are both blameless upon that subject. They have stated to us in their estimates what the necessities of the country require. They have asked that the necessary amount should be voted. Congress has refused. There are no means by which a President of the United States can raise money but through the instrumentality of an act of Congress. He cannot levy "ship-money," as the Kings of England did. He cannot make involuntary contributions under the name of "benevolences." He can only apply what you place at his disposal to maintain the honor and enforce the laws of the United States. I feel persuaded, strongly persuaded, that if the Senator from California and myself, who always resisted in the Committee on Naval Affairs and on this floor this system of capriciously and arbitrarily striking down the appropriations, could have been successful in our views, this late transaction would not have happened—which we all deplore, and which will be considered abroad as a reproach upon our national character, as if we were disposed to look with toleration, if not with favor, upon such lawless adventures upon the dominions of peaceful Powers in our neighborhood.

The debate was continued by other Senators, all expressing unqualified disapprobation of the Sonora expedition.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, the Judiciary committee reported in favor of an amendment to the Constitution changing the mode of electing President and Vice President, so as to have the people vote directly for those officers.

Mr. Puryear presented a petition for a mail route in Rockingham and Stokes counties, N. C.

Two of the smaller annual appropriation bills were passed to a third reading.

On Wednesday, a bill to provide relief of the sufferers by the loss of the San Francisco was promptly passed. It allows an amount equal to four months' pay to the officers and soldiers who suffered by the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, and six months' pay to the widows or minor children of such as were lost or have since died.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, continued the discussion of New York politics, and Mr. Smith of Ala. concluded his reply to the New York Hards.

On Thursday and Friday, New York politics were again discussed between Mr. Hughes (soft) and Mr. Cutting (hard) of that State.

COLONIZATION.—The Colonization Society have sent 783 emigrants to Liberia during the past year. The receipts of the Society have been $82,454 25—the expenditures have been more, so that the Society is considerably in debt.

MORE 'HARMONY.'—At a great meeting of the friends of Col. Benton, at St. Louis, a resolution endorsing the Administration was *rejected*, and all mention of it excluded from the official account of the proceedings.

Hon. Henry S. Foote, late Governor of Mississippi, is in Washington. He is on his way to California, where he intends, it is said, to reside.

A dinner was given to him whilst in Washington by a number of his Congressional friends. Of course he made a speech. He denounced with great bitterness the Attorney General, Cushing, the Secretary of war, Davis, and the policy of the Administration in the matter of Hards and Softs.

He also paid a handsome tribute to President Fillmore, who, said Mr. Foote, *never nominated to the Senate a free soiler for any office.*

MORE RIOTING.—Three hundred members of the "American Liberals" turned out in procession in Cincinnati a few nights ago, marched with banners and torches through the principal streets, and burned the effigy of Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, in his pontifical robes. The Liberals were accompanied by a crowd of thousands of people, who witnessed the burning and encouraged the Liberals by shouts and hurrahs. After thus giving vent to their hostility to the Romanists, the crowd quietly dispersed, without any attempt upon the part of the authorities to interfere, as it was well understood that those engaged in the affair were well armed and determined to use their weapons.

Hon. Robert M. Charlton, late a U. S. Senator from Georgia, died at Savannah on the 18th inst.

Letters from Washington state that Mr. Gadsden's treaty with Mexico is in bad odor there, some Senators thinking that it grants too much to Mexico, and others that it does not secure land enough.

A letter to the Baltimore Patriot says,

Gen. Robert Campbell, who was appointed by President Pierce, without any application on the part of Gen. C., the commissioner to run the Mexican boundary line, is at present in the city. The General has discharged the duties assigned to him within the time designated under his instructions, has expended less money than was appropriated and he was entrusted with, and he has paid the balance to the Government. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the best days of the republic.

It is rumored that Senator Houston intends shortly to offer a resolution asking the President to furnish all the information in his possession relative to the Soule and Duke de Alba duel, and that he will delicately suggest the propriety of recalling our Minister at the court of Spain.

The wreck of the steamer San Francisco presents, in all its details, one of the most fearful and distressing calamities of its kind of which we have any account. Death, during that long interval of terror and suffering, threatened her ill fated crew and passengers in three of its most frightful forms. Disease, drowning, and starvation combined to constitute a situation of peril from which it would have seemed there was no possibility of escape; and, as if to render the assurance of destruction sure beyond hope, fire at one moment appeared about to precipitate and secure a fate which other dangers held in torturing suspense.

Philadelphia North American.

There are fifty-eight German newspapers published in the United States, with an aggregate daily and weekly circulation of about 400,000.

There are fifteen Roman Catholic papers, with a weekly circulation of about 60,000.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Col. A. Murchison, Cumberland county, on the 10th inst., by S. E. Johnson, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH YARBOROUGH of Richmond county, to Miss MARTHA, only daughter of Joseph Deaton, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 11th inst., by Rev'd John Oliver, Mr. WHITFIELD CRAWFORD to Miss ELEANOR JANE LEE, daughter of J. C. Lee, Esq.; all of Robeson.

In Raleigh, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, JAMES REYNOLDS, Esq., Proprietor of the National Hotel, Norfolk, Va., to Mrs. FRANCES MATTHEWS, daughter of Col. Stephen Birdsall, of Raleigh.

At Tallahassee, Florida, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. I. W. Hayne, Col. ALLAN MACFARLAN, of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss JULIA, daughter of the late Col. John G. Gamble, of Tallahassee.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 9th inst., Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON. Also, on the same day, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of Benjamin Morris.

In Robeson county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE LEGGETT, wife of Bryant Leggett and daughter of Shadrach Howell, Esq., in the 29th year of her age. The circumstances of her death were peculiarly distressing. She was sitting near the fire, and happened to be adjusting her hair which had fallen over her face, when a piece of blazing wood rolling from the fire came in contact with her dress, which was instantly in flames. Her husband, who was at some distance, came to her assistance in two or three minutes, but too late to save her. She lived for about twelve hours and expired, leaving two small children, a husband, and a venerable father, with a large circle of friends, to deplore her untimely death.—Com.

☞Carolinian copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 18—Str Southerner, (of Frank & Jerry Line,) with boat Morehead in tow, and goods for Beaver Creek Co, Hunt & Adderton, C T Haigh & Son, Rockfish Co, F Fries, J R Herndon, Willkings & Co, H Gilmore, M N Leary, Cook & Johnson, R D Dickson, D & W McLaurin, Mrs Torrence, J M Beasley, W N Tillinghast, McDonald & McMaster, C Goddard & Co, Hall & Bollinger, Ray & Pearce, J Skinner, M Q Waddill, Lattemer & Brown, Mrs Lord, Rev A Jones, Worth & Elliott, R Mitchell.

Jan 16 and 21—Strs Chatham, and Gov Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for Troy & Marsh, A A McKethan, Prather & Smith, D Murphy, M L & R J Holmes, Mrs Bayne, A D McNeill, P Montague, J M Worth & Co, J Utley, J Sundy, F L Lucas, M A Baker, McDonald & Whaley, J C Ellebee, J R & J Sloan, J W Thomas, R Sterling, W G Broadfoot, McCullock Mining Co, T Pemberton, W P Stanback, Cedar Falls Co., P G Evans, H L Myrover & Co, R H Jones, Fayetteville Mills, Shelly & Fields, Island Ford Co, Earnhardt Adderton & Noue, Worth & Burgess, Martin & Carter, J M Worth, Lash & Moore, G H Lee, A T Zevely, J Utley, A Stalker, Stedman & Horne, Dusenbery & Stimson, J A Worth, Deep River Mining & Transportation Co, W R Holt, E Haugh, Murchison Reid & Co, G E Wetmore, T F Brookshire, G Brandt, T J Perry, W H McRae, Rev. S D Adams, F R Durham, J Haugn, Dillon & Johnson, Tyson, Kelly & Co, W Winslow, M L Holmes, R G Lindsay.

Jan'y 20—Str Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with goods for P P Johnson, J S Banks, Webb & Bro, J McGachy, T S Lutterloh, J H & J Martine, C Banks, W Taylor, J N Smith, W McIntyre, M N Leary & Son, C E Leete, D Gee, B Rose, E J Hale & Son, McDonald & Whaley, D McRae, T C Fuller, J M Rose, J G Shepherd, A W Whitfield.

Jan'y 21 and 23—Strs Fanny Lutterloh, Fairy and Rowan, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for Merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17—Brig B R Baskins fm Turk's Island; Schr. George & Emily fm Boston. 19—Brig Delmont Locke fm Cuba; Schr. Adeline D. fm New York. 20—Schr. Autumn fm New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 23.

BACON—	8	a 8½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES-E. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack.)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,	9½	a 9¾	SEED—		
Prime,	9	a 9½	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	8	a 8½	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	40	a 44
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	a	6 35	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	a	6 00	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	a	5 75	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 10	a 1 17½	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$80	a 1 10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	70	a 75	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,		a 1 00	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	90	a 1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We reduce on the better grades ½, and on the more common qualities a full ½. We saw a letter this morning from New York, quoting prime at 9⅜ to 9½.

Flour—we quote with full 35 cents advance, and in favor of sellers at that.

Wheat—We would call the attention of our farmers to this article, and suggest to them that if large quantities were brought in, it would command more than present quotations—say $1 25.

Corn—Market firm. We learn that there is a cargo at the River, which may prevent any further advance at present. Selling from the boat in quantities at $1.

Oats—Receipts last week tolerably fair, but found ready sale.

Trade for the last week was good, although the weather was very bad.

Turpentine 3 25. Spirits 55.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine receipts light, demand fair at $3 75 for yellow, $3 for virgin, and $2 25 for hard. In Spirits we note an advance with considerable activity and held firm at 60 cts.; stock light. Rosin market dull. Tar $2. N C Bacon very dull. N C Lard 10½ to 11. Cotton quiet at 8½ to 10. Molasses held at 22. Sales 4 or 5 rafts Timber at $8, 8 50, and 9.

At Cheraw, cotton 7½ to 9¾, mostly 9¼ to 9¾. Sales of last week about 200 bales. Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Corn 75 to 80.

Total receipts of cotton 1,028,457 bales, against 1,592,680 last year. Decrease 564,223.

"OLD BLADEN."

THE Whigs of Bladen are requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday Evening of February Court week, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 21st of February. A full attendance is desired.

A TEACHER WANTED,

WELL qualified to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages,—may, by application to the subscribers, obtain a situation in the country, (in a good neighborhood;) for whose services liberal wages will be paid.

WM. C. SMITH, } Com.
SAM'L SMITH, Jr., }
Lilesville, N. C., Jan'y 12, 1854. 64*4t

J. W. Baker has just received a fine

Rose-wood Seven Octave

PIANO,

Manufactured by Bennett & Co., Broadway, N. York, of fashionable form and modern improvements, and warranted by them to be equal in material and workmanship to any made in the country at the same price. For sale at the New York retail price—freight only added.

Jan'y 23. 54-2t

HAY! HAY!!

A PRIME article kept constantly on hand. For sale by A. J. O'HANLON.
Jan'y 23, 1854. 64-4w

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A FEW superior Brands, just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH,
Market Square.
Jan'y 23, 1854. 64-1m

TO HIRE.

THREE NEGRO WOMEN are now offered for hire. Any one wishing to hire will please apply to WILLIAM BOW,
Foot of Haymount.
Jan'y 23, 1854. 54tf

B. B. HOPKINS, } WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL. } THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,

No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
64*Y] **BALTIMORE.**

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
WM. T. HOWELL & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

No. 181 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

WHICH they will dispose of on as good terms as any house in the United States.

Orders by mail or otherwise put up with care and forwarded with despatch.

A discount of Six per cent. allowed for cash in par funds.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64 3mpd

A RARE CHANCE

For Capitalists.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.
Salem, N. C., Jan'y 10, 1854. 64*8t

VALUABLE LANDS AND MILLS

FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, on the premises, on the 16th day of February, 1854, 633 acres of LAND, with four MILLS, all new, viz: A Saw Mill, a Merchant Mill, a Corn Mill, and a large Cotton Gin, all running by water power. There are on the tract also, a tolerably good Store House and Dwelling. Half a mile below the mills there are 60 acres of low grounds in cultivation, as good land as can be found in North Carolina. There is pine land of all kinds, 150 acres of long leaf pine first rate for turpentine, lying within half a mile of a still, and 3 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. There is also first rate oak timber and hoop poles, with a large quantity of poplar and walnut trees, suitable for lumber. This valuable property is in Moore county, on Fall Creek, 30 miles east from Carthage, near Buckhorn Falls.

Also, will be sold on the same day, 2 likely NEGRO BOYS.

Any person wishing further information can apply personally, or by letter addressed to Longstreet P. O., Moore county, N. C.

M. C. GARDNER.
Jan'y 20, 1854. 54ts

NEGRO SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday the 7th of February, several likely NEGROES. Approved bonds at six months will be required for the purchase money.

J. G. McDUGALD, Commissioner.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 11, 1854. 62-2tw

$75 Reward.

BROKE from the Jail of Robeson county, on the night of the 10th inst., Enoch Cummings, Troy Cummings, Elisha Cummings, who had been committed on a charge of homicide. They are all bright mulattoes. Enoch Cummings is about 25 years old, six feet high, and weighs about 190 pounds; hair curly. Troy Cummings is about 28 years of age, and about five feet eight inches high; hair straight. Elisha Cummings is about 21 years of age, and about five feet six inches high; hair straight.

I will give $75 reward for the three above-named, or $25 for any one of them, delivered to me in Lumberton.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, Jan'y 11, 1854. 62-3t

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, Feb'y 6th, at the Market House in Fayetteville, Twenty-four Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road. Terms, 6 months' credit.

JOHN BELL,
Executor of C. Hargrove.

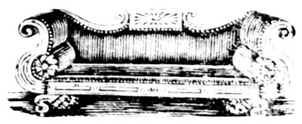
Jan'y 11, 1854. 61ts

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete; all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York. Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts, curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; Work-Note Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete-a-Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Watton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves; and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style. Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Wardrobe Baskets; Dressers, Mantillas, and Clocks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 35tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 1854. 59tf

THE FIRST IN MARKET!

JUST RECEIVED—New Crop Molasses.
Rice, in tubs.
Flour, in bags.

Also, Cotton Yarn and Sheeting, from Union Manufacturing Co., Randolph.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 60-1m

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are taking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 300 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

N. BRANSON,
WITH
PAINE, FISHER & RHODES,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STRAW GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Silks and Millinery Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, etc.,

No. 26 DEY STREET,

J. L. PAINE, H. C. FISHER, W. T. RHODES, **NEW YORK.**

59-1wpd

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in this place, on the 27th inst., a Negro Boy aged about 25 years, black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 140 lbs., who says his name is CARTER, and that he belongs to Robert Mimms, in Houston county, Ga. The owner is requested to come forward, prove the property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff.
By R. J. MEBANE, Jailer.

Albemarle, N. C., Dec'r 30, 1853. 59tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteviiie, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

W. H. CARVER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 66y

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 16, 1853. 69-y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET.
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,
SIGN PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September, 1853. 30-6m

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15-tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen county, will be sold on Thursday the 9th day of Feb'y next, at the Mills, the late residence of Geo. T. Barksdale, dec'd, upon six months' credit, NINE VALUABLE NEGROES, viz:—Jack, Ned, Matilda, Charity, Sophy, Eliza, Dolphin, Alexander, and John. Bond and approved sureties required. Sold to pay debts.

The other Negroes will be hired.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r.

Dec. 19, 1853. 56tF

Crockery Store.

HAVING fitted up the Store one door below S. W. Tillinghast & Co's, the subscriber has opened a Stock of

Crockery, China and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A variety of Housekeeping Articles.

Which he offers at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

☞ He has some articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 22, 1853. 55-3m

Wagon and Team for sale.

ONE large Road Wagon and 4 Horses, 2 Buggies, and 1 Carryall. For sale cheap by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 14, 1853. 44tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

MORE & GALLAGHER,
Ridge Road and Coates Street, Philadelphia,
IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT and Cast Iron Railings and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works, Iron Railings for public and private Grounds, Verandahs, Settees, Chairs, Tables, &c.

Particular attention paid to the enclosure of Burial Lots.

More & Gallagher's Book of Original Designs and List of Prices sent to persons wishing to make a selection.

Nov. 1, 1853. 42-3mpd

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell Low. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods Low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

DEEP RIVER MERCHANT AND SAW MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this part of the State, offers for sale his Mills on Deep River at the terminus of the Evans's Branch Plank Road, together with the Bridge across the River at that point; these Mills may probably be better known to the public as the Roberts's Mills. I having purchased from him. The Mill lot embraces some 13 Acres; 192 Acre's of Pine woods land 14 miles south of the Mills on the Plank Road will be sold with the Mills. An accurate description is unnecessary, as any one wishing to purchase will probably wish to examine the property. Any information respecting the property can be obtained by addressing either myself or Mr. R. A. Stuart, at Evans's Mills P. O.

P. G. EVANS.

Nov. 10. 43-3mpd

D. W. C. Benbow,
DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call.

He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

October 10, 1853. 34tf

Corn Meal and Hominy constantly on hand and for sale at the Mill, late E. J. Hale's. Grinding of Meal and Hominy done promptly.

WM. R. CLARK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46-3m

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn, For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

F. & W. PLANK ROAD OFFICE,
Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1853.

WILL be sold on the 1st day of February, 1854, at the Office of the Company, the following stock to pay the amounts due the Company. Terms, CASH.

4 shares standing in the name of W. L. Callais.
2 " " " B. F. Atkins.

EDW. LEE WINSLOW, President.

55-30d

☞ Cream Ale, Layer Raisins, Box Cheese, half and qr. Barrels Fresh No. 1 and 2 Mackerel. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Dec. 20, 1853. 55tf

GUANO.

50 TONS received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Dec. 15, 1853. 53tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING AND DAGUERREOTYPING.
MR. J. S. WEAR

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has opened rooms over Mr. J. M. Beasley's Store, on Hay Street, where he will be happy to attend to the above branches of art.

Mr. W. hopes that by his experience in the Arts and his desire and ability to please, to merit public patronage.

Dec. 19, 1853. 54-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, " "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 74tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—*ALSO*—

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

Fall and Winter Stock. 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however fastidious he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into Cash as soon as possible, in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON.
Market Square.

Sept. 12, 1853. 27-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 15-tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square

June 6, 1853. 200tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852 3-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In the County Court.
Levin Lane *vs.* William H. Hardin.
Original Attachment levied on Real Estate.

IT appearing that the said William H. Hardin is an inhabitant of another government, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, he is hereby notified to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March 1854, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on be condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office at Fayetteville, the 31st Dec'r 1853.

60-6t] JOHN McLAURIN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Fall Term, 1853.

Nelson Harris, Parsons Harris, J. M. Worth, D. C. Harris, John Hussey and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed and wife Sarah L., Thomas J. Forney and wife Sarah C., Joseph P. Harris, an infant of tender years, by his guardian B. W. Simmons, ——— Fox and wife Nancy Fox, *vs.* Wm. R. McAlpin and wife Malvina, Agrippa Steed and wife Clementine, James D. Watkins and wife Evelina, Malvina Horton, Obadiah Dumas, and Emeline Dumas.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Wm. R. McAlpin and wife Malvina, Agrippa Steed and wife Clementine, James D. Watkins and wife Evelina, Malvina Horton, Obadiah Dumas, and Emeline Dumas, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in some newspaper for six successive weeks, that the above-named non-resident Defendants appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and taken as confessed.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56* JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Aaron H. Sanders, *vs.* P. C. Sanders, James McCaskill Seth Andrews, Ebenezer F. Morgan, and Jno. Morgan

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ebenezer F. Morgan, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Morgan to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56* JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Fall Term, 1853.

John Russell, Hillory Russell, Davis Russell and wife Tempe, Clary Crawford and wife Patsy, and John Wasinger and wife Polly, *against* Curtis Russell, John D. Wasinger, Curtis Wasinger, Wm. J. Howell and wife Letitia, Eliza J. Wasinger, and David Wasinger.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Curtis Russell, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in some newspaper for six weeks successively, for said Curtis Russell to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to him, and taken as confessed.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56*] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

E. G. L. Barringer, Adm'r of John Livingston, *vs.* Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of William Ledbetter, and John A. Ledbetter.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John A. Ledbetter, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said John A. Ledbetter appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or it will be heard ex parte as to him, and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th year.

56* JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, held the 5th day of Jan'y 1854, the Report of the Chairman for the past year, properly certified according to law, was laid before the Board, approved, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was unanimously appointed Chairman.

The following were appointed Committee-men for the year 1854:

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Henry S Page.
3—John A Senter, Allen Betts, Alfred Pegram.
4—T O Johnson, L McKennie, A Brady.
5—John Gaskins, Alex'r McLeod, Wm Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Lane.
7—Daniel McLeod, William Barnes, A J Turlington.
8—E Stewart, Daniel Stewart, Wm H Green.
9—Lovet Rials, Thomas Johnson, E J Norris.
10—James Boiges, Nathan Tart, Forney Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edward Godwin.
12—C Price, Daniel McDonald, Daniel Graham.
13—N K McDuffie, Levi C Wade, Daniel Bain.
14—Jno Murphy, Sr, Jno McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Farq'd Armstrong, Jno McPhail.
16—Neill McDugald, Robert Williams, Jas M Smith.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Greene.
18—Newsom Autery, Wilson Faircloth, Alex'r Maxwell.
19—John T Honrine, Fred'k Breece, John Murphy.
20—John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel, James Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Seawell, John E Averet.
22—Jos Downing, Henry Averitt, Henry Carter, Jr.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—John P McLean, Nathan King, M E Bain.
25—Giles Ham, Wm B Ham, Ronal I McMillan.
26—Benj'n Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—Henry Elliot, John Elliot.
28—Wm L Williams, John McNeill, Jr, A S McKay.
29—Sam'l D Pipkin, James L Grady, Sam'l Faber.
30—John L Atkins, Maj Neill McLean, Maj Archd Cameron.
31—Benj'n Morrison, Neill McLean, Dan'l C McLean.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, John Holly.
33—James M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex'r Gilchrist.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Daniel Leslie.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Alex'r Murrach.
36—Wm McDugald, Alexander McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, Jas S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Alex'r Clark, John Maxwell, Alex'r M Cameron.
40—Sam'l E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robt Smith, Arch'd McCallum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrimmon, Neill Patterson, Archd Patterson.
43—Alex'r Campbell, John L Campbell, Archibald Ray.
44—R D Gillis, Robt Graham, Lauchlin Bethune.
45—Wm L McDiarmid, Phillip McRae, Jno C McLean.
46—C Munroe, D Murchison, T Munroe.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Archd Ray.
48—Charles Munroe, Jno Brown, Angus Ray, M D.
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Ray.
50—Malcolm McGregor, John Ray, Alex McDugald.
51—Dan'l S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Arch'd Buie, Neill McQueen, Job Culbreath.
53—Amasa Alden, Colin McRae.
54—Wm J Smith, J A Barne, J C Ellis.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.
56—Neill Marsh, Isaac Hollingsworth, Wm Butler.
57—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis, Malcom McDonald.
58—Jas G Cook, John Smith, J A Worth.
59—Archd McDuffie, Alexander McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—Wm J Anderson, Isaac B Hawley, John Baker.
61—E W Barge, Wm T Frizell, J T Warden.
62—Thos J Johnson, Joseph Arey, John P Leonard.
63—James Sundy, Chas D Nixon, Theophilus Evans.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robt McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis, M Gillis.
69—H A Williams, Joseph Adams, Wm Partin.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—Neill Smith, Robt C Belden, Angus Johnson.
72—James McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson.
73—Wm J Kelly, James Parish.
74—Robt Tolar, Wm A King, Thomas J Page.
75—Raiford Smith, C B Tyson, Neill C Beard.
76—Henry S. Gower, C H Cofield, Alfred Smith.

The following amounts were reported as due Districts on the 5th Jan'y 1854, to which will be added the apportionment of 1854:

	Due To.		Due To.		Due To.
No. 2,	$45 90	No. 19,	$26 50	No. 52,	$18 80
3,	41 20	20,	37 75	53,	117 00
4,	43 70	22,	47 43	55,	62 10
5,	85 15	23,	11 00	58,	318 20
6,	11 82	24,	62 00	60,	37 40
9,	90 15	25,	31 50	61,	104 50
10,	67 45	26,	10 00	62,	243 90
11,	14 57	28,	2 00	63,	
12,	62 65	31,	50 00	64,	30 00
13,	43 00	33,	59 15	65,